(d) Most of the finished formulations given in Open General Licence are anti-cancer and life saving drugs.

(e) and (f) Some of these medicines are produced in the country but their production is inadequate to meet the requirements of the country.

Statement

Names of the leading importers of drugs as finished formulations

1. M|s. Associated Labs. Pvt Ltd., Bombay.
2. M|s. Arun & Co, Bombay.
3. M|s. Abbott Labs. Ltd., Bombay
4. M|s. Amar Diagonstics, Bombay.
5. M|s. Anand Brothers, New Delhi
6. M|s. Bhagat Traders, Bombay
7. M|s. Bharat Sorum & Vaccines, Bombay.
8. M|s. Biddle Sawya Pvt., Bombay.
9. M|s. B. L. Marketing Services, New Delhi.
10. M|s. Chandra Bhagat Chemicals, Bombay
11. M|s. Chtmech Labs., Madras.
12. M|s. Curewel (I) Ltd., Faridabad
13. M|s. D.P. Medical Diagnostics, Bombay.
14. M|s. Dolphin Labs. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
15. M|s. E. Merck (I) Ltd., Bombay
16. M|s Izra Brothers, Bombay
17. M|s. Eskayof Ltd., Bangalore.
18. M|s. Elder Pharmaceuticals, Bombay
19. M|s. German Remedies Ltd., Bombay.
20. M|s. Glindia Ltd., Bombay
21. M|s. Hoechst India Ltd., Bombay.
22 M|s. Haffkine Bio Pharmaceuticals Bombay.
23. M|s. Infak (I) Ltd., Calcutta
24. M|s. Intercare Ltd., Calcutta
25. M|s. J. Mitra & Bros. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
26. M|s. Khandelwal Labs. Ltd., Bombay.
27. M|s. Miles India Ltd., Baroda.
28. M|s Merind India Ltd., Bombay
29. M|s. M. J. Pharmaceuticals, Bombay
30. M|s. Radicura Pharma, Delhi
31. M|s. R. P. Associates, Delhi
32. M|s. Royal Pharma International, Bombay.
33. M|s. Sorum Institute of India, Pune.
34. M|s. Seynbiotics Ltd., Vadodara.
35. M|s. Span diagnostics Pvt. Ltd.,
36. M|s. T.T.K. Pharma Ltd., Bombay
37. M|s. Tata Pharma Bombay
38. M|s. Torrent Labs. Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
39. M|s. Uni-UCB Ltd.,
40. M|s. Unichem Labs, Bombay
41. M|s. Vacsoid Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
42. M|s. Win Medicare Ltd., New Delhi

Name of the countries from where the finished drugs are namely imported.

1. Swetzerland
2. Italy
3. West Germany
4. England
5. Hungary
6. France
7. U.S.A.
8. U.S.S.R.
9. Japan
10. Belgium
11. Creece.

Cancer detection centres

800. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question No. 385 given in

Rajya Sabha on 15th November, 1988 and state:

(a) whether the detection centres set up for Cancer also have the facilities to treat patients;

(b) if so, what are the details of treatment facilities available at these centres;

(c) whether these centres also provide free medicines needed by Cancer patients;

(d) if so, the names of medicines available with these centres;

(e) whether control of cancer is under National Health Programme;

(f) if so, what are the drugs needed for this programme;

(g) how many of these drugs and finished medicines manufactured in the country and how many are being imported; and

(h) what was the import of each drug and each medicines during last three years, year-wise alongwith names of each importer, quantity imported, source of import and CIF price of each, each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Some of the drugs used for treatment of cancer are:

(i) Chemotherapeutic Drugs:

Bleomycin
Methotrexate
Vimblastine
Vincristine
Thiourocial
Meroantopruine
Cyclophosphamide

(ii) Pain Relieving Drugs:

Acetyl Salicylin Acid
Paracetamol
Pethidine
Morphine
Phenobarbital

(g) Most of the pain relieving drugs including morphine are manufactured in the country. Others are imported.

(h) The data on import of various items including drugs are published in the "Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India" Volume II (Imports) brought out by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, copies of which are available in many libraries including the Parliament Library. The latest issue of this publication pertains to the year 1985-86. Information beyond this period is not available.

Changes in family planning schemes

801. SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE:

SHRI M. A. BABY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning drastic changes in the family planning schemes in view of total failure of the existing family welfare programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) As a result of implementation of the Family Welfare Programme in the country, total fertility rate has come down from 6.4 in 1972 to 4.5 in 1984, birth rate has declined from 41.7 per thousand in 1951—61 to 32.0 in 1987, infant mortality rate has come down to 96 per thousand in 1986 from 139 in 1972 and couple protection rate has risen to 39.8 per cent as on 31st March, 1988. More than 95 million births are estimated to have been averted so far. The programme has been able to create almost universal awareness about family planning both in rural and urban areas. The programme can be said to have achieved fairly good success.